

## UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FACILITATING USER REGISTRATION IN AN  
ON-LINE AUCTION ENVIRONMENT

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# METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR FACILITATING USER REGISTRATION IN AN ON-LINE AUCTION ENVIRONMENT

## RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No.  
60/168,842 filed December 3, 1999.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates generally to the field of online registration and,  
more specifically, to facilitating user registration in a network-based transaction facility  
such as, for example, an Internet-based auction facility.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 One of the advantages offered by a typical network-based transaction facility,  
such as an Internet-based auction facility, is the simplicity and promptness of its  
registration process. Any one who is willing to provide some basic registration  
information (e.g., name, address, phone number, and email address) can immediately  
become a participant of the facility. Having a large number of participants benefits the  
15 facility and its members. For instance, in an auction facility with a large number of  
sellers, buyers are presented with a larger variety of items. Similarly, sellers benefit  
from conducting business in an auction facility that has a large number of buyers.  
Accordingly, it is important to allow a large number of registrants to successfully



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## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example and not limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings, in which like references indicate similar elements and in which:

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**Figure 1** is a block diagram of one embodiment of a network-based transaction facility;

**Figure 2** is a block diagram of one embodiment of a database maintained by a database engine server;

**Figure 3** is a diagrammatic representation of one embodiment of a user table within the database;

**Figure 4** is a diagrammatic representation of one embodiment of a locations table within the database;

**Figure 5** is a flow diagram of one embodiment for a method of facilitating a registration process in a network-based transaction facility;

**Figure 6** is a flow diagram of one embodiment for a method of assigning a verification rating to a user;

**Figure 7** illustrates an exemplary set of verification rules; and

**Figure 8** is a block diagram of one embodiment of a computer system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A method and apparatus for facilitating user registration in a network-based transaction facility are described. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be evident, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details.

Terminology

For the purposes of the present specification, the term "transaction" shall be taken to include any communications between two or more entities and shall be construed to include, but not be limited to, commercial transactions including sale and purchase transactions, auctions and the like.

Transaction Facility

**Figure 1** is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary network-based transaction facility in the form of an Internet-based auction facility 10. While an exemplary embodiment of the present invention is described within the context of an auction facility, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the invention will find application in many different types of computer-based, and network-based, commerce facilities.

The auction facility 10 includes one or more of a number of types of front-end servers, namely page servers 12 that deliver web pages (e.g., markup language

documents), picture servers 14 that dynamically deliver images to be displayed within Web pages, listing servers 16, CGI servers 18 that provide an intelligent interface to the back-end of facility 10, and search servers 20 that handle search requests to the facility 10. E-mail servers 21 provide, *inter alia*, automated e-mail communications to users of the facility 10.

The back-end servers include a database engine server 22, a search index server 24 and a credit card database server 26, each of which maintains and facilitates access to a respective database.

The Internet-based auction facility 10 may be accessed by a client program 30, such as a browser (e.g., the Internet Explorer distributed by Microsoft Corp. of Redmond, Washington) that executes on a client machine 32 and accesses the facility 10 via a network such as, for example, the Internet 34. Other examples of networks that a client may utilize to access the auction facility 10 include a wide area network (WAN), a local area network (LAN), a wireless network (e.g., a cellular network), or the Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) network.

### Database Structure

**Figure 2** is a database diagram illustrating an exemplary database 23, maintained by and accessed via the database engine server 22, which at least partially implements and supports the auction facility 10. The database 23 may, in one embodiment, be implemented as a relational database, and includes a number of tables having entries, or records, that are linked by indices and keys. In an alternative embodiment, the

database 23 may be implemented as collection of objects in an object-oriented database.

Central to the database 23 is a user table 40, which contains a record for each user of the auction facility 10. A user may operate as a seller, buyer, or both, within the auction facility 10. A user information table 41 is linked to the user table 40 and includes more detailed information about each user. The database 23 also includes item tables 42 that may be linked to the user table 40. Specifically, the tables 42 include a seller items table 44 and a bidder items table 46. A user record in the user table 40 may be linked to multiple items that are being, or have been, auctioned via the facility 10. A link indicates whether the user is a seller or a bidder (or buyer) with respect to items for which records exist within the item tables 42. The database 23 also includes a note table 48 populated with note records that may be linked to one or more item records within the item tables 42 and/or to one or more user records within the user table 40. Each note record within the table 48 may include, *inter alia*, a comment, description, history or other information pertaining to an item being auction via the auction facility 10, or to a user of the auction facility 10.

A number of other tables are also shown to be linked to the user table 40, namely a user past aliases table 50, a feedback table 52, a bids table 54, an accounts table 56, an account balances table 58 and a transaction record table 60. In addition, the database 23 includes a locations table 59 which stores valid demographic information that is used to verify registration information submitted by users during the registration process.

**Figure 3** is a diagrammatic representation of an exemplary embodiment of the user table 40 that is populated with records, or entries, for each user of the auction



facility 10. The table 40 includes a user identifier column 62 that stores a unique identifier for each user. A name column 64 stores a first name, a middle initial and a last name for each user. An address column 66 stores full address information for each user, e.g. a street name and number, city, zip code, state, country, etc. A phone number column 68 stores a home phone number for each user. A verification detail column 70 stores, for each user, a set of scores pertaining to the accuracy of registration information submitted by the user during the registration process. Each score within the set characterizes a result of a validity check performed on a certain piece of the registration information. A verification rating column 72 stores a total score assigned to the user based on the set of scores contained in the verification detail column 70.

It will be appreciated that any information other than that described above may populate the user table 40 without loss of generality.

**Figure 4** is a diagrammatic representation of an exemplary embodiment of the locations table 59. The locations table 59 stores a list of current zip codes and associated location information. In one embodiment, the data stored in the locations table 59 is imported from a commercial database and is periodically completely re-populated with a new release of the commercial database. Alternatively, the data stored in the locations table 59 is obtained from various sources including various commercial databases and/or the auction facility 10 itself. The table 59 includes a zip code column 80 that stores a list of current zip codes in the U.S. and abroad. Each zip code corresponds to valid city information stored in a city column 82. A flag stored in a column 102 indicates whether the city information stored in the column 82 is for a main city or an

alias city. The zip code information stored in the column 80 is also correlated with area code information stored in an area code column 92 and with other location information stored in a state column 84, county name column 86, county code column 88, country column 90, time zone column 94, latitude column 98, and longitude column 100. A column 95 includes a flag indicating, for each entry, whether daylight savings time is adopted in this geographic area. A source column 104 stores a value indicating the source of the record, i.e., whether the recorded was imported from a certain commercial database, created by an administrator of the auction facility 10, or was originated by other source.

It will be appreciated that other demographic information may also populate the locations table 59.

### Registration Process

As discussed above, a network-based transaction facility such as the auction facility 10 should maintain such a level of identity verification of new users during the registration process as not to unnecessary limit access to the facility. One embodiment of the present invention proposes a method and apparatus whereby an applicant is registered with an auction facility if the auction facility obtains a reasonable assurance of the applicant's identity. While the present invention is discussed within the environment of the auction facility 10, it will readily be appreciated that the present invention may be extended to providing identity verification in other environments including network-based transaction facilities (e.g., business-to-business, business-to-

consumer and consumer-to-consumer Internet marketplaces and retailers) and on-line communities.

**Figure 5** is a flow diagram of a method 500 for facilitating a registration process in a network-based transaction facility, according to an exemplary embodiment of the present invention, that may be implemented by the auction facility 10. The method 500 commences with identifying a user associated with a registration process within the network-based transaction facility (processing block 504). In one embodiment, the user associated with the registration process is identified upon receiving a user request to register. Then, a registration interface is communicated to the user to obtain the user's registration information. The registration information may include, for example, the user's name, address, phone number, email address, etc.

At processing block 506, the user is assigned a verification rating based on the accuracy of the registration information submitted by the user. The verification rating may be assigned during registration of a new user or at the time when an existing user attempts to change his or her registration information. In one embodiment, the verification rating is assigned using demographic information stored in the locations table 59 of the database 23. Specifically, the locations table 59 is searched to find data matching various portions of the user's registration information. One embodiment of a method for assigning a verification rating to a user is described in greater detail below in conjunction with **Figure 6**.

At decision box 508, a determination is made as to whether the assigned verification rating exceeds a predetermined threshold. The value of the predetermined

threshold may vary depending on various factors including the size of the transaction facility, its type and manner of operation, etc. For instance, the threshold may be initially set to a lower value and then be increased as a transaction facility grows in size. Similarly, the threshold may be set to a higher value if participants of the transaction facility are companies and organizations rather than individuals. By varying the threshold value, the transaction facility can control access restrictions for new registrants.

If the verification rating assigned to the user exceeds the predetermined threshold, the user is registered with the transaction facility (processing block 510). Alternatively, a message may be communicated to the user indicating that the registration information is not accurate (processing block 512). For instance, an inaccurate portion of the registration information may be marked as incorrect, or a message asking the user to double check provided information may appear next to the inaccurate information. The user may then be allowed to resubmit the corrected information which will be processed as described above.

**Figure 6** is a flow diagram of one embodiment for a method 600 of assigning a verification rating to a user. The method 600 commences with performing a set of validity checks on the user's registration information (processing block 604). In one embodiment, each of these validity checks verifies the accuracy of certain demographic data within the registration information. Specifically, a validity check may determine whether the format of the phone number provided by the user is correct or whether the address or phone information provided by the user appears to be accurate. In one

embodiment, the accuracy of the address and phone information is tested using the locations table 59 which stores valid demographic information (i.e., a list of existing zip codes correlated with valid area codes and location information). For instance, a validity check may verify whether an area code or zip code provided by the user is valid by matching the area code or zip code with the data stored in the locations table 59. Additionally, some validity checks may verify whether the zip code, area code, city and state provided by the user properly correlate with each other using valid demographic data stored in the locations table 59.

At processing block 606, the result of each validity check performed on the user's registration information is determined. In one embodiment, the result is represented by a numerical score indicating whether a corresponding validity check has passed or failed. In one embodiment, a set of verification rules is used to define what validity checks to perform and how to translate the performed validity checks into numerical scores. An exemplary set of verification rules is illustrated in Figure 7 which will be described in greater detail below.

Further, a verification detail record is created using the results of the performed validity checks (processing block 608) and stored in a database, e.g., in the user table 52 of the database 23 (processing block 610). The verification detail record contains information identifying the resulting score of each validity check performed on the user registration information.

Afterwards, a verification rating is calculated (processing block 612) and stored in a database, e.g., in the user table 52 of the database 23 (processing block 614). The

verification rating is a total of all the scores resulting from performing the validity checks on the user registration information. The verification rating and verification detail record may be updated each time the user modifies his or her registration information. In one embodiment, the verification rating and verification detail record is accessible only internally (e.g., by customer support or billing personnel of the transaction facility). Alternatively, this information may also be accessible by other users of the transaction facility.

**Figure 7** illustrates an exemplary set of verification rules used to verify user registration information. Each verification rule defines a validity check (column 702), a score for passing the validity check and a score for failing the validity check (column 704), and location of a resulting score within the verification detail record (column 706). For instance, when the validity check verifying the format of the phone number is performed, the number of digits in the phone number is calculated. If the phone number contains 10 digits or more, the first bit of the verification detailed record will store the value of 0, which indicates that the above test has passed. Similarly, when the check verifying the validity of the area code provided by the user is performed, the locations table 59 of the database 23 is searched. If the user's area code matches an area code in the locations table 59, the second bit of the verification detail record will store the value of 2. Otherwise, if no matching area code is found, the second bit will store the value of -2, thereby indicating that the area code validity check has failed. When the validity checks are performed, their scores are added to calculate the verification rating. This verification rating is then used to determine whether the user should be

allowed to register or not. Specifically, the user will be allowed to register only if the verification rating exceeds a predefined threshold.

It should be noted that a wide variety of other validity checks and associated scores may be used to verify the accuracy of the user's registration information.

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### Computer Architecture

Figure 8 shows a diagrammatic representation of machine in the exemplary form of a computer system 800 within which a set of instructions, for causing the machine to perform any one of the methodologies discussed above, may be executed. In alternative embodiments, the machine may comprise a network router, a network switch, a network bridge, Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), a cellular telephone, a web appliance or any machine capable of executing a sequence of instructions that specify actions to be taken by that machine.

The computer system 800 includes a processor 802, a main memory 804 and a static memory 806, which communicate with each other via a bus 808. The computer system 800 may further include a video display unit 810 (e.g., a liquid crystal display (LCD) or a cathode ray tube (CRT)). The computer system 800 also includes an alphanumeric input device 812 (e.g., a keyboard), a cursor control device 814 (e.g., a mouse), a disk drive unit 816, a signal generation device 820 (e.g., a speaker) and a network interface device 822.

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The disk drive unit 816 includes a computer-readable medium 824 on which is stored a set of instructions (i.e., software) 826 embodying any one, or all, of the methodologies described above. The software 826 is also shown to reside, completely

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